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## LAST DAY OF SOLONS

## Legislature is In Final Stage of Labors.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The first Legislature of Hawaii will close today unless by some incomprehensible turn the unpaid bills act is stricken. The measure is in shape and will be out of the way before noon, according to the outlook, and soon thereafter adjournment and die will be taken.

There were so many changes in the Brown bill, which provides for the payment of unpaid claims in the various departments, when the House committee had finished its work upon the measure yesterday that it was necessary to draw a new bill, practically changes there were which may bring the two Houses into conflict and delay adjournment, and there were differences which do no more than make for the safety of the House rather than for sober thought, as becomes the consideration of the spending of the public's money.

The principal point in the report of the committee lies in its knocking out of the item introduced into the bill by Senator Carter, to provide for the refunding of the license collected from the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company, in amount \$1,828.38. This item was put in to the bill without objection in the Senate after a statement of the meaning and cause. The House recommends that the item be knocked out, as during the regular session there was a consistent refusal to consider claims of this character. To pay all such it has been estimated that \$100,000 would be required.

The expense bill was increased by \$556. This was done on the discovery that the House needed \$166 more and the officers of the Senate had decided that they should have \$500 to meet bills that were incurred after the session's close. The only new items were those which appropriate \$10,000 for the Loper Settlement. A perusal of the report will show the changes are very small, sometimes only two cents, but the careful members of the House committee would not let a guilty penny escape. They hunted up every bill and accompanying voucher, and fixed the figures where they belonged. But they were impartial, and the result of their labor was not to materially decrease the amount of the appropriation.

It was sheer ennui which produced such a harmonious ending of the controversy over the bill. When the report had been read, with its twenty-five paragraphs, Beckley wanted it considered with the bill, as he was an avowed foe of the ominous paragraph of \$10,000 for bills not yet in the hands of the department heads. When his motion went through there was a scuffle, but the bill had to be so considered. The dropping of the clerk, the call for show of hands, joined with the heat and closeness of the chamber, combined to make the lawmakers weary of their bargain. There was a pause after twenty-two items had been considered and then Representative Giffman moved the report be accepted as a whole and the bill passed second reading. The call from the third house was too strong to be resisted and all disagreements were forgotten and the bill rushed along.

The report could not well be written without a fling at some official, but in this case it took what was meant to be a humorous turn. The committee relaxed after its hard work in looking for two and three-cent changes, not having any confidence perhaps in the strict scrutiny of such bills by the Auditor's Department, and dictated to the clerk a few sentences in which changes are rung upon the items of the bills for incidents from the police end.

The opening of the session was delayed, as the clerk did not have the report in shape until 2:30 o'clock. As soon as the opening preliminaries were over the report was called for and read, as follows:

Honorable J. A. Akin, Speaker, House of Representatives, Legislature, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: Your Special Committee to whom was referred the consideration of the unpaid bills appropriation respectfully submits the following as their report. For convenience your Committee has numbered the items as in the appropriations, and will refer to them numerically, as follows:

Item No. 1, 1887, R. Ryeroff, \$1000. The committee finds that the amount stated is intended as a consideration for a road about 3 miles in length, with a width of 30 feet passing through the lands of Mr. Ryeroff and which said road was originally built by him at a much larger cost than the amount asked for.

We further find that in the year 1886 the then Minister of the Interior, Capt. J. A. King, and Mr. Cooper, together with the then Superintendent of Public Works, Mr. Howell, viewed and accepted this road on behalf of the Government. For some cause the Minister of the Interior failed to make requisition for the amount in the appropriation for 1886. Your Committee recommends the payment of the amount of \$1000, upon Mr. Ryeroff's demand to the Government in the way now above stated.

On Dec. 30, 1889, J. A. Akin, Speaker, House of Representatives, Legislature, Territory of Hawaii.

Your Committee recommends that item be paid out of the Treasury. On July 25, 1890, Volcano, Hawaii, Transportation Company. Your Committee recommends that the item be paid out of the Treasury. On July 25, 1890, Volcano, Hawaii, Transportation Company. Your Committee recommends that the item be paid out of the Treasury. On July 25, 1890, Volcano, Hawaii, Transportation Company.

Plantation Company. Your Committee finds that the item should read \$1.33 instead of \$1.33. Item No. 4, May 30, 1901, Hawaiian Plantation Company \$1.33 and Item No. 4, May 31, 1901, Walter Nields \$1.33.

Your Committee finds that the above items appear in the summary but were not placed in the Appropriation Bill. They recommend that they be now inserted. Item No. 56, December 31, 1890, A. J. Williamson \$12.00.

Your Committee finds that this amount has been later paid by the Hawaiian Iron Works, Hawaii, and they recommend that the said amount be stricken out. Item No. 56, December 31, 1890, Hawaiian Iron Works, \$12.00.

Your Committee finds that the total should read \$105.50 instead of \$103.00. Item 51, September 30, 1890, Honolulu Iron Works, \$151.00.

Your Committee recommends that this item be stricken out on account of it being included in the sum of preceding items.

Item No. 77, October 15, 1890, Christian Froelich.

Your Committee recommends that the item be made to read \$27.50 instead of \$27.24.

Item No. 81, November 30, 1890, Pacific Mill Company. This item should read "Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd."

Item No. 82, November 30, 1890, Hueston & Company.

Your Committee recommends that the figures be placed at \$3.50 instead of \$3.00.

Item 85, January 31, 1901, Honolulu Iron Works.

Your Committee finds that the item should read \$529.00 instead of \$529.00.

Item No. 96, October 13, 1890, Christian Froelich.

Your Committee finds that the item should read \$415.83 instead of \$415.18.

Item No. 97, March 31, 1899, Oahu Railway & Land Co.

Your Committee finds that the item should read \$99.73 instead of \$99.73.

Item No. 102, April 30, 1890, Christian Froelich.

Your Committee finds that the item should read \$2,902.50 instead of \$2,903.86.

Item No. 117, October 10, 1890, Christian Froelich.

Your Committee finds that the item should read \$52.50 instead of \$54.22.

Item No. 127 (inserted by Senate). This item relates to the refunding to the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company, Ltd., the sum of \$1,828.38 for a merchandise license and \$8. for stamps, a total of \$1,836.38.

Your Committee recommends that this item be struck out as this House has previously refused to consider claims of this character, during the progress of the regular session.

Your Committee begs leave to state that they have had submitted to them direct, for consideration, two bills approved and presented by the Board of Health. The bills are annexed hereto and are for the abolition of that body.

Item No. 128, in Waikeolu Valley, Molokai, viz. C. Kopua \$7.17 and R. Holt \$9.90.

Your Committee recommends the insertion of the amounts in the bill.

Item, Unpaid bills incurred on or before June 30th, 1901, all Departments \$10,000.

This item was inserted by the Senate and your Committee on investigation and inquiry, finds this amount will be fully needed to meet unpaid bills of the various Departments and which have not otherwise been provided for. Your Committee recommends that the item be retained in the bill.

Your Committee respectfully reports that they have been informed that the sum required to meet the expenses of the House will exceed the amount submitted by Representative Kekaula by \$106.00. Information had also been supplied by the Clerk of the Senate that the sum of \$500, additional will be required to meet the obligation of that body.

Your Committee therefore respectfully recommends that the sum of \$2,000 be inserted under the Treasury Department and as "Expenses of Legislature Session 1901."

Your Committee has also had under consideration and carefully examined the vouchers claimed by the High Court and approved by the Attorney General and relating to expenditures made under "Incidentals, Civil and Criminal Expenses." These bills totalize \$132.25. From the nature of the items making up this amount your Committee is led to believe that the Attorney General's Department is at present well trusted but it is the anatomy of your Committee to note the amount of "Condition powders" and oil required to keep the Department running smoothly. Your Committee considering that it is well to look for peace at any price recommends the amount of the above items be inserted in the bill.

JOHN EMMELT, F. GILFILLAN, WILLIAM MOSSMAN, JR., J. K. KEEKAULA, JOHN K. PRENDERGAST.

Two motions followed in rapid succession, Beckley wanting the report to be received and considered. With the bill and Rankin desiring the report accepted. Beckley wanted to know why there were no details of any vouchers in connection with the appropriation of \$10,000, and asking an explanation. Emmelt said that the Superintendent of Public Works would not approve any bills that were not correct. He favored the continuance of the committee to draw a bill in accordance with the recommendations of the report.

There was a close vote, 5 to 7, in favor of receiving and considering the report with the bill, but the committee members did not vote as a rule, so the Speaker made mention of this fact, which drew from Prendergast the explanation that he knew the bills were correct and thought they should be paid at once. But he did not want to force the House to accept his own report. The Beckley motion thus prevailed, the bill was taken up and considered in fragments for ten minutes, then as a whole, put through second reading, and the House adjourned this morning at 9 o'clock, when the bill will be passed finally.

The Senate failed to get a quorum at the hour set for its meeting, 1 to 3, or within an hour thereafter. The House will meet tomorrow. The House will meet tomorrow. The House will meet tomorrow.

The bill will be passed and sent to the Governor at once, as the Senate will vote to concur in the House amendments, as that adjournment will come today, probably by noon.

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## COMMERCIAL NEWS

THE last two or three steamers arriving from San Francisco have brought letters of sugar agents and brokers here inquiring into the condition of various sugar estates on behalf of investors there who are keeping a close watch on the local stock situation. This information desired by them included inquiries about the crops that are expected to be harvested this season, prospect of dividends, and in every case a request was made for a true report of the labor situation. The answers that have gone back in reply are conservative and in every case, as far as it is known, a truthful report of the situation is given. An Advertiser representative was shown a sample of these letters yesterday, and the San Francisco investor was informed that the plantation in which he had considerable money invested expected to yield a full crop this year, or that the crop would come up to the manager's estimate. The dry weather that has prevailed in some localities has had no effect on this year's crop except to ripen it. The harm, if any, has been done, would be to next year's crop. This letter also gave a resume of the labor situation and summed it up by saying that in some localities the plantations were short of laborers, in other localities there was labor to be had but at higher prices than obtained two years ago, and a few favored estates had an abundance of laborers at reasonable wages.

The Porto Ricans that have already arrived are distributed throughout the Islands on various plantations and in most instances are doing good work. The immigration of Porto Ricans has stopped for the summer but will be resumed again this fall, as there are several thousand more to come here. A small number of free Japanese laborers arrived on the America Maru from Japan, and more are to come on every passenger steamer in the next two or three months. The labor situation in the Islands is slowly solving itself by the means adopted by the Planters' Association.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT. The amount of business done on the Stock Exchange this week was insignificant. There have been many sellers but few buyers. Several hundred shares of Ewa stock were transferred at 25 1-8, closing yesterday at 25. Oahu Sugar sold at 132 1-2; Waiakula closed with sales at 86. The stock is weak at this figure. There was very little dealing in Oukala, the closing quotation 131 1-2 bid, 14 asked. Hawaiian Sugar is 29 bid; Honolulu was offered at 150, a drop of 15 points over last week. A bid for Honolulu dropped to 18 in sympathy with the San Francisco stock market. Hawaiian Agricultural was offered at 275; Haiku 225 and Waiakula 370, asked 377 1-2. Pepeeke offered at 175; Pioneer 161 asked; Paha 275 asked; there were bids of 140 for Waimanalo.

Among the assessables McBrady weakened to sales at 8; paid up shares sold at 10 1-2; Kihel sold at 10 1-2; Oia assessable offered at 3, with 39 paid in. The closing quotation on paid up was 13 1-2 bid, 14 asked. The mercantile, bank and miscellaneous stocks remained practically the same as last week. There were a few bond sales, the only advance being in Oahu Railway, which were 105 bid.

LABOR DIFFICULTIES NEARING AN END. That the troubles over the shortage of labor seem to be nearing an end appears from the conversation of every man in the street. There will be more difficulties surely, but the feeling is decidedly better all along the line and this will have its effect upon the market when the period of enforced realization is passed. This must be soon, and then the market will feel the influence of the great belief in the value of the securities and place them where they should be. In the meantime there is nothing doing on the Exchange which would form a basis for an estimate of the meaning of the low prices of the dealers' list. Inasmuch as the view of the brokers to McBrady was not followed by any upward movement in that stock there is no contention on the part of the greatest boomers that the market lacks knowledge of conditions. There is simply a sitting down to wait on the part of most of the brokers, their faith is fixed and they are taking the best time they may out of the transition period.

LATEST SUGAR NEWS. SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Wholesale and retail dealers in sugar are wondering whether the recent sensational drop of half a cent a pound is to be followed by another tumble. Most of the dealers think sugar will go still lower, and are buying, as one jobber expressed it, "from hand to mouth."

Others, apparently equally well informed, do not believe the price will go lower, and think that the sugar trust, which made the cut, is satisfied with the trouble it will create among the beet sugar refiners.

The agitation in the sugar market is confined to this Coast. The price of sugar east of Utah, the boundary of the respective territories of the Havemeyer and Spreckels interests, has not changed, except for a little drop of 10 points made by Arbuckle. Nor is the price likely to drop in the East on account of the reduction on this Coast. The reason for this was expressed yesterday by a prominent dealer in this fashion:

"The total production of sugar in this country this year will be about 2,200,000 tons. Of this amount about 250,000 tons is produced on this Coast. This Coast's production about 100,000 tons will be the best sugar, according to the best information we have. Now this Spreckels, or trust, interests have 30,000 tons of this best sugar crop. The total output of beet sugar refiners outside of the trust is therefore not over 70,000 tons. Bearing in mind the enormous consumption of sugar in the country at large, what figure does the anti-trust production cut? None at all."

"Suppose we grant that the object in making the cut is to discourage the competitive beet sugar refiners and cause them to quit business. It cannot be done, unless the Havemeyer interests, controlling the United States east of Utah, makes a corresponding cut, for the reason that the beet sugar men would simply go outside of the Coast States and find a market. Now it is absurd to say that the sugar trust will cut the product half a cent or more to squeeze out a bankrupt of 70,000 tons. It would be like a whale fighting a minnow."

"Another thing: The beet sugar men have the best of this fight, even though the combined sugar trust should make a reduction. Beet sugar can be refined and sold for 3 1-4 cents with a profit. The price of raw cane sugar is not less than 4 cents, and this price cannot be reduced by the trust, as it is fixed in the world's open market. The cost of refining cane sugar is three-eighths of a cent, so that the refiners cannot sell sugar for less than 3 1-8 cents a pound without losing money, even if they sell sugar at cost; therefore, they cannot beat the beet sugar refiners."

The refiners' trust knows this as well as we do. Then the question naturally arises, why is the cut made at all? The answer to this, I believe, is that those controlling the sugar situation on this Coast are simply desperate and wish to permit their competitors to make too much money. To prevent them they are willing to lose some money themselves."

"It is thought by some jobbers that the object of the cut was to head off the importation of China sugar. But the importation of China sugar, I don't think so. For this reason: China sugar has been imported here for years. Some years ago the Spreckels interests cut the price of sugar to a figure that made China importations unprofitable. They stopped, of course. All that the Spreckels interests could do was to divert the Chinese sugar from the time being to other markets than this Coast. As soon as their prices went up, Chinese sugar was imported again. The Chinese refiners are owned by English and Scotch capital. They have great producing capacity, and send here only a fraction of their output. If the trust should cut sugar still lower, importations from China might stop for the time being, though I don't think they would stop without a pretty radical cut. Chinese sugar is now sold for twenty cents a hundred less than trust sugar. The price quoted by the Western Sugar Refinery is \$5.25, and the importers from China sell at \$5.05. They have met the cut and gone it one better. It remains to be seen how much more the English-owned refiners in China will stand before they divert this sugar to other and better markets. They can get down to business if they want to, and make a hot fight. But what is the use when they can sell for a higher figure in Australia or elsewhere?"

"To sum the whole situation up, I believe this cut is the work of the sugar magnates of this Coast, and its purpose is simply to pinch the beet sugar men, at the same time with the realization that they cannot be driven out of business. They will go ahead and work up all the sugar boats that come along, and they will sell the sugar, too. In the meantime, the public is benefiting by the fight, so let the war go on."

THE DROP IN SUGAR. A drop of half a cent in the price of sugar at the opening of the fruit canning season was a surprise to the community. There would have been much less wonder at the news of a rise. The price of sugar west of the eastern line of Utah is set by the Western Sugar Refinery. East of that point the American Sugar Refining Company is charged with that duty. The eastern branch of the trust has more or less trouble at times. Competition pops up, if encouraged by high prices, and the traffic can bear less than it will endure out here. We have been accustomed, therefore, to pay from half a cent to a cent a pound more for our sugar than the Eastern subjects of the same trust, so the drop of half a cent just after the canners had stacked up cane like a clasp of thunder from a clear sky.

There is some competition in beet sugar, but the relations of the independent to the trust have been understood to be cordial. There is, however, a large beet-sugar crop in sight. It is generally believed that the beet-sugar prospect is the main factor in causing the reduction. If the Coast refiners handle the regular amount of cane sugar—and they presumably have their usual stocks of raw under contract—the output, added to the beet-sugar product, will evidently be more than the ordinary consumption of the western empire of the sugar trust. But it must be consumed here, or there will be war. If our surplus sugar crosses the ocean line it will find trouble waiting for it. It is quite possible that the western end of the trust is held responsible that all sugar-makers in its hold will shut their eyes to the reservation. That would be a little remarkable, at any rate. If this is true, or if there is an equivalent arrangement, a China outlet must be found for all Coast sugar. Obviously the way to increase sales is to reduce prices. There is no other known means sufficient to account for the drop, and yet we know that it's price would not have been reduced had it not been supposed unprofitable—otherwise.

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